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# AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

September 7, 1929

Vol. VII, No. 18.

## COOPERATIVES MARKET LARGE PROPORTION OF PRODUCTS

From 6 to 90 per cent of the farm products of the United States are marketed through cooperative associations. Estimates indicate that about 6 per cent of the annual wool clip is handled by farmers' business associations, and more than 90 per cent of the California lemon crop. The percentages of other farm products marketed cooperatively fall between these two extremes. Eighty-two per cent of the California walnut crop for 1928 was sold by farmer-controlled associations, also more than 60 per cent of the almond crop.

About 8 per cent of the 1928 cotton crop was marketed by 15 farmer-owned and controlled associations. In 1921 less than 5 per cent of the total crop was marketed cooperatively, but in 1923 and again in 1925 more than 9 per cent was sold through the associations.

Nearly one-third of the annual output of dairy products is handled by the cooperative agencies created and controlled by dairy producers. In 1928, 33 per cent of the creamery butter was made by cooperative enterprises, also 28 per cent of the cheese. A large part of the fluid milk used in the larger cities is supplied by cooperatives.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange sends to market from 60 to 76 per cent of the citrus fruit produced in California. Cooperative sales agencies on terminal livestock markets handle from 14 to 18 per cent of the animals sold.

LEGAL, ECONOMIC, AND ORGANIZATION INFORMATION  
COLLECTED BY THE DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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## FIG COOPERATIVE BUSINESS IN FLUID MILK

Two distinct types of associations have been developed by milk producers for the cooperative marketing of fluid milk. These are the milk-distributing association and the price-bargaining association. The milk-distributing association is more than a quarter of a century the older of the two, an organization of this type having been formed as early as 1882.

The associations thus classified are engaged in receiving milk from their members and in distributing it to dealers or consumers. The early associations of this kind consisted usually of a group of milk producers on the outskirts of small cities, who banded together for dealing direct with consumers. In the course of time these associations have increased as to membership and as to producing and consuming areas served, and in many cases the distributing has been largely to milk dealers, hotels and chain stores, rather than to consumers.

There were 114 associations of this kind listed by the United States Department of Agriculture at the close of last year. These associations did a business in 1928 estimated at \$150,000,000. More than 76 per cent of the total business represented fluid milk sales, 13 per cent represented cream sales, and less than 3 per cent, butter sales.

The average quantity of butter handled by the 42 associations reporting butter sales was 214,340 pounds and the average amount of cheese sold for the 17 associations reporting such sales was 442,003 pounds. Milk powder sales for 9 associations averaged \$95,414 and ice cream sales averaged \$98,622 for twenty associations. The larger distributing associations are located in New York, Los Angeles, St. Paul, and Cleveland.

Price-bargaining associations began to appear about 1909, since which time nearly fifty organizations have been set up. These associations rarely handle milk or any other dairy product. Their officers meet periodically with the milk dealers in the cities where the associations operate, and determine the prices that shall be paid by the dealers to the producers for various periods of time. Among the cities in which price bargaining is an important factor are Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and Seattle.

Milk and sweet cream sales for 1928 by members of price bargaining associations amounted to approximately \$200,000,000.

The total quantity of milk and sweet cream, in terms of milk, marketed in 1928 through cooperative milk marketing associations, amounted to nearly 11,000,000,000 pounds.



BIG CREAM DELIVERY BY FIFTY-SEVEN PATRONS

Since its organization in February, 1912, the Littleport Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Company, Littleport, Iowa, has been actively engaged in making butter and in marketing butter and buttermilk. During the 17 years of operation the quantity of butter produced has averaged 257,827 pounds a year. Nineteen twenty-four was the year of heaviest production, the output being 361,657 pounds. Sales of butter and buttermilk have ranged from \$36,659 in 1912 to \$135,172 in 1928, with the highest sales of \$157,710 in 1920.

The pounds of butter made and the sales value of butter and buttermilk for the past 17 years, are shown by the following table:

| Year  | Butter<br>made<br>(Pounds) | Sales of butter<br>and buttermilk |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1912  | 127,409                    | \$ 36,659                         |
| 1913  | 168,512                    | 48,753                            |
| 1914  | 185,396                    | 52,895                            |
| 1915  | 209,570                    | 58,559                            |
| 1916  | 196,191                    | 62,910                            |
| 1917  | 195,109                    | 81,877                            |
| 1918  | 223,411                    | 110,362                           |
| 1919  | 253,364                    | 148,901                           |
| 1920  | 276,744                    | 157,710                           |
| 1921  | 339,609                    | 131,864                           |
| 1922  | 337,688                    | 130,217                           |
| 1923  | 293,816                    | 130,883                           |
| 1924  | 361,657                    | 139,895                           |
| 1925* | 309,678                    | 135,864                           |
| 1926  | 295,804                    | 126,383                           |
| 1927  | 309,552                    | 140,075                           |
| 1928  | 294,562                    | 135,172                           |

\* Eleven months.

Receipts for butter in 1928 amounted to \$134,528; for buttermilk, \$644; and for miscellaneous sales and refunds, \$103; making total sales of \$135,275. Ninety per cent of the butter was bought by one of the large chain store companies. Cost of manufacturing averaged 2.51 cents per pound.

Each of 57 patrons of this creamery delivered cream valued at more than \$1,000 last year, 8 of this number delivered more than \$2,000 worth, and 3 delivered more than \$3,000 worth. The amount paid the 57 patrons was nearly three-fourths of the amount paid to all patrons in 1928.

FRUIT ASSOCIATION HAS HAD TWO GOOD YEARS

In its first two years of operation, ending January 31, 1929, the Orange Cove Fruit Growers' Association, Orange Cove, Calif., one of the local units of the California Fruit Exchange, paid for its building and equipment and acquired an adequate reserve to carry on its business. Of the 1927 crop the association shipped 116 cars of grapes, and of the 1928 crop, 171 cars.

The association is packing its own fruit, using only first grade or "Blue Anchor" quality grapes. Display lugs and an orange color scheme have helped to make the packages more attractive. The sides of each package bear the message "Orange Cove---Fruits---Famous for Flavor," printed in orange, an orange colored fibre lid is used on some of the packages, and blotters and other material advertising the association's products are inserted in packages.

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BIG STRAWBERRY BUSINESS BY WASHINGTON COOPERATIVE

Over 3,000,000 pounds of strawberries have been handled by the cannery of the Washington Berry Growers' Association, Sumner, Wash., since 1921. In addition, about 60,000 crates of fresh berries have been shipped. The quantity of strawberries handled each year is shown below:

| Year | Handled by<br>cannery<br>(Pounds) | Shipped<br>fresh<br>(Crates*) | Year | Handled by<br>cannery<br>(Pounds) | Shipped<br>fresh<br>(Crates*) |
|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1921 | 63,790                            | 17,344                        | 1925 | 297,494                           | 637                           |
| 1922 | 433,549                           | 33,829                        | 1926 | 228,740                           | 926                           |
| 1923 | 935,572                           | 3,933                         | 1927 | 423,576                           | 1,091                         |
| 1924 | 208,813                           | 588                           | 1928 | 429,998                           | 1,224                         |

\* 24 dry pints.

The association handles raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, and currants in addition to strawberries. It was formed shortly after the close of the 1921 season by a number of fruit growers, some of whom were members of the old Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Association which had been operating for 20 years. The new association was called the Pacific Berry Growers at first, but later the name was changed.

During its first year the association took on 350 members, representing more than 1,000 acres of berries. It acquired a cannery, built a \$12,000 precooling plant, and shipped 179 cars of fresh fruit. In 1922 the membership had grown to 615 with 1,400 acres, and the year's business amounted to \$1,300,000, including fresh and canned fruit.

Members of this association, which is a marketing organization, own stock in the Washington Berry Growers' Packing Corporation, organized to supplement the work of the marketing association.

HIGHER ADVANCES ON COARSE GRAINS IN CANADA

Announcement of increased initial advances on oats, barley, flax, and rye, by the Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Winnipeg, came as welcome news to Canadian grain growers. The increase went into effect the morning of August 23. On oats suitable for seed a premium of 10 cents a bushel was added to the advance of 50 cents. On No. 1 C. W. 6-row barley and No. 1 C. W. 2-row barley the advance was increased from 55 to 60 cents, with 5 cents per bushel on all other grades. On No. 1 flax the advance was raised from \$1.50 per bushel to \$1.75, and on rye, from 70 to 80 cents per bushel.

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SPECIAL SERVICE FOR MANITOBA WHEAT POOL MEMBERS

The Manitoba Wheat Pool, Winnipeg, has opened a special department through which it offers to help members who are in difficulty through debts, mortgages or leased shares of crops. Any such member is urged to write stating his case, and the department will undertake to assist him. The manager states that he has found creditors reasonable people, as a rule. While they want their money when it is due, if they can not have it then, they want to know when and how they can have it. By securing correct information from both parties, this new department has a good chance of relieving its members of some of their anxieties.

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A SOUTH DAKOTA ELEVATOR REPORTS

All but three of the 114 shareholders of the Farmers' Grain and Produce Company, Castlewood, S. Dak., are farmers. The company has outstanding capital to the amount of \$6,900 and interest on shares is limited to 8 per cent. In addition to the 114 stockholders the company serves 200 patrons. In 1927-28 the business amounted to \$130,000 and in 1928-29 to \$200,000.

The quantity of grain handled last year was smaller than usual, 85,574 bushels, compared with 259,583 in 1925-26, the latest year for which the figures for deliveries are available. In addition to grain the company last year handled 511,135 pounds of seeds, including timothy and buckwheat, also considerable quantities of flour, feed, salt, coal, and other merchandise. Grinding and cleaning brought in additional income. Shareholders received 8 per cent interest on their stock, also a patronage dividend of 8 cents per bushel on grain delivered, making a total of \$3,635 besides the regular payments for their grain.



OHIO ELEVATOR COMPANY HANDLES BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

In addition to operating a grain elevator the Perrysburg Grain and Seed Company, Perrysburg, Ohio, handles seed and builders' supplies, such as brick, tile, cement blocks, lime, and sand. Its 1928 business amounted to \$234,438 compared with \$212,932 the previous year. The company was organized in 1915 with an authorized capital of \$60,000, of which \$47,300 has been issued. Sixty per cent of the 250 shareholders are farmers.

The quantities of grain and the value of builders' supplies handled each year since 1919, are shown below:

| Year | Grain<br>receipts<br>(Bushels) | Builders'<br>supplies |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1919 | 227,119                        | -----                 |
| 1920 | 136,553                        | -----                 |
| 1921 | 158,795                        | \$14,131              |
| 1922 | 148,360                        | 10,436                |
| 1923 | 82,291                         | 15,648                |
| 1924 | 133,592                        | 19,028                |
| 1925 | 85,526                         | 24,241                |
| 1926 | 147,757                        | 29,938                |
| 1927 | 176,802                        | 35,344                |
| 1928 | 142,907                        | 49,876                |

For the last three years the quantities of the different kinds of grain delivered to the association have been as follows:

| Grain  | 1926<br>(Bushels) | 1927<br>(Bushels) | 1928<br>(Bushels) |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wheat  | 40,242            | 65,973            | 19,450            |
| Oats   | 66,358            | 68,379            | 63,601            |
| Corn   | 37,893            | 37,182            | 54,820            |
| Barley | 3,264             | 5,268             | 5,036             |
| Total  | 147,757           | 176,802           | 142,907           |

The 1928 transactions resulted in net earnings of \$5,571. After paying 5 per cent interest on share capital and charging off for depreciation on buildings, machinery and equipment, the sum of \$123 was credited to the surplus.

Interest on capital is limited to 3 per cent. The first two years the company paid patronage dividends, but since then the earnings have not been sufficient to more than pay the 3 per cent permitted on share capital.

SOUTH DAKOTA EQUITY EXCHANGE NEARLY OUT OF DEBT

At the close of ten years of operation, June 30, 1929, the Alaska Equity Exchange, Alaska, S. Dak., was practically out of debt. Its paid-in capital amounts to \$20,400, its surplus fund contains \$16,105, and net earnings of the past year total \$10,244. Excepting a loss of \$98 on oats, every line of produce and supplies brought the Exchange a profit last year. The volume of business handled was \$186,727.

Two years ago the Exchange reported sales to the amount of \$210,777, with net earnings of \$14,616.

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GRAIN COMPANY REPORTS HEAVY SALES

Business transacted by the Regent Cooperative Equity Exchange, Regent, N. Dak., during the year ending May 31, 1929, amounted to \$630,037. This included sales of wheat, durum, flax, rye, oats, barley, screenings, wood, salt, millet, feed, and miscellaneous merchandise, also income from grinding feed, weighing and cleaning, rent and interest. The year's operations resulted in net earnings of \$28,247, of which \$1,561 went for 5 per cent interest on capital stock; \$22,140 was distributed as a 4 per cent patronage dividend; \$2,824 was placed in the sinking fund; and \$1,421 was carried to surplus.

This company was organized in 1912. In 1915 it reported that it had two elevators with a capacity of 40,000 and 35,000 bushels, a coal house, cream house, and office building, all free of debt. It has had about 200 members throughout the years but handled business for non-members except for the last year. Of an authorized capital of \$50,000, about \$32,000 is outstanding. In recent years the patronage dividends have been paid in share capital.

Figures showing the volume of business and patronage dividends for some of the years are given below:

| Year    | Volume of<br>business | Patronage<br>dividend |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1912-13 | \$255,000             | -----                 |
| 1913-14 | 400,000               | -----                 |
| 1914-15 | 400,000               | \$4,200               |
| 1915-16 | 450,000               | 11,900                |
| 1922-23 | 457,175               | -----                 |
| 1923-24 | 152,720               | -----                 |
| 1924-25 | 348,133               | -----                 |
| 1926-27 | 245,075               | -----                 |
| 1927-28 | 521,834               | 13,500                |
| 1928-29 | 630,037               | 22,130                |

ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION WINS A SILVER CUP

With a view to making the surroundings of its elevators more attractive, the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., Winnipeg, inaugurated a prize contest, offering a first, second and third prize in each of six districts. The eighteen prizes were awarded recently, then the champion was chosen from the six winners of first prizes. A special committee visited each of the six elevator plants and decided to whom first honor should go. A handsome silver cup was awarded the winner. This will remain with the elevator association for one year, at the end of which period there will be another contest.

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ALBERTA STARTS ITS COARSE GRAINS POOL

The Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Calgary, is operating a coarse grains pool this year for the first time. All growers who had signed the necessary contracts received notice that after July 16 the association would be ready to receive deliveries of oats, barley, flax, and rye, at any of the pool elevators either in wagon lots or in carlots. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have conducted coarse grains pools for several years with satisfactory results and Alberta farmers will now have this additional service.

The new pool starts out with a membership of more than 4,000.

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MIDWEST ASSOCIATION IS POOLING WHEAT THIS YEAR

In response to a demand from its membership, the Midwest Grain Marketing Association, Lincoln, Nebr., is handling wheat this season. According to a statement by the management, the association has secured signatures covering nearly 40 per cent of the wheat acreage of the state, and has contracted with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank for advances on grain in storage. Effective July 15, the organization offered an initial payment of 85 cents per bushel for No. 1 hard wheat, basis Omaha, with provision for raising this advance if the market improved.

At some delivery points arrangements have been made with local elevators to handle pool wheat. Where such arrangements have not been made the growers are advised to write to headquarters for instructions regarding delivery.

The new wheat pool is publishing a quarterly paper called the Midwest Grain Growers' Bulletin.



CALIFORNIA TURKEY POOL TO OPERATE THIS YEAR

Thirty turkey producers held a meeting in Sacramento, in August, and organized a state association to be called the California Turkey Growers' Association, Sacramento, and made definite plans for the marketing season. There are ten active local turkey growers' associations, and the directors of these locals will be the members of the state organization. Plans were made for Federal-State grading service, and for selecting delivery points for each pool. Directors, permanent officers and a market manager have been selected, and plans are being made for handling a large quantity of dressed poultry this season. The following counties were represented at the meeting: Butte, Lassen, Merced, Madera, Tehama, Colusa, Glenn, Yuba, Sutter, Stanislaus, and Sacramento. Growers from a number of other counties are also asking for the marketing service.

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BUSINESS MEN FINANCE EGG AND POULTRY PLANT

Business men of Thief River Falls, Minn., are building a new plant at that point for the use of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., in handling poultry and eggs. The creamery association opened a concentration point for eggs and poultry at Thief River Falls about 13 months ago, but found no suitable building available and has been greatly handicapped in its work. Eggs had to be shipped to Minneapolis or Duluth to be rehandled and packed, and poultry had to be shipped to be dressed, resulting in loss of time, quality, and shrinkage in weight.

A group of business men realized the difficulties and showed their appreciation of the Land O'Lakes organization by offering to provide such a building as the association needed to handle and pack eggs and poultry properly at Thief River Falls. Negotiations were completed on August 13 and the contract let for constructing the plant. The building is to be 54 x 120, with two stories and a basement. Besides furnishing space for handling eggs and poultry it will also give facilities for handling feeds for the dairymen of that vicinity.

The Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., will pay for the plant on the amortization plan, in the same manner as it is buying its headquarters building in Minneapolis. As the new building will be utilized fully by the egg, poultry and feed departments, these departments will be required to pay for its construction.

The plant is said to be the beginning of a more localized service program which will be extended to other parts of the territory as the needs develop.



COOPERATIVE EGG MARKETING PROGRAM IN MISSISSIPPI

An egg marketing program is being worked out by the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, Jackson. Members of the Federation wishing to market eggs through the association are to deliver the same to the organization's district offices where they will be candled and graded according to specifications prepared by specialists of the agricultural college. The eggs will be packed in cartons labeled "Fresh from the Farm" and will be sold to a specially developed trade. Members will receive such cash advances on delivery as the prevailing prices justify.

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FOURTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF EGGS THE FIRST YEAR

In its first year of operation, March 1, 1928, to March 1, 1929, the United Egg Producers' Association, Muskogee, Okla., made egg sales amounting to \$13,959. It sold over 42,000 dozen eggs at an average price of 33.08 cents per dozen.

Starting with 22 charter members, the membership doubled within the year. Members were paid each week for eggs marketed and received advances for eggs placed in cold storage. Eggs which the association has shipped to Chicago or Pittsburgh have received a premium over the market price.

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ASSOCIATION SETS RETAIL PRICE ON EGGS

A group of North Carolina poultrymen organized the Cary Poultry Association, Cary, in 1924, to market breeding stock, broilers and eggs, and to purchase feeds, hatcheries, brooders, and other supplies. The members are breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Single Comb White Leghorns. While the organization is small and growing slowly, the secretary reports that it is "gradually making progress." The 1928 business amounted to about \$100,000.

One unique feature of the association is that it sets both the wholesale and retail prices on its eggs. While the average retail merchant would not price a quality egg higher than an ordinary egg, he was persuaded to allow the association to fix the prices.

The association operates on a strictly cash basis. Operating charges are small, and patronage dividends are paid on eggs only. There are approximately 50 members and 120 patrons.

A lengthy list of rules, prepared by the association, gives producers of "Cary Eggs" full instructions regarding every step in handling and packing the eggs to secure the best results.

### ALBERTA STORE HANDLES MANY LINES

Nineteen twenty-eight was a successful year for the Crossfield District Cooperative Association, U. F. A., Ltd., Crossfield, Alberta. Gross sales for the year amounted to \$110,065, of which groceries, flour and feed accounted for \$41,062; hardware and harness, \$22,156; dry goods, boots and shoes, \$10,118; wood and coal, \$9,307; lumber and cement, \$17,507; sundries, \$10,912. Every department operated at a gross profit, ranging from 24 per cent on boots and shoes, to 3.6 per cent on sundries, with an average of 15.9 per cent.

Further revenue came from commissions on sale of eggs, poultry, hay, machinery, and oil, and from fire and hail insurance, hall rent, weight-scale fees, etc. Handling livestock resulted in a small loss. These items brought the gross earnings to \$23,804. Operating expenses came to \$12,128, of which \$8,655 was for wages. Other deductions for interest, depreciation, and doubtful debts, left the company net earnings of \$4,322.

The association has paid-up share capital of \$15,054, reserves of \$10,663, and surplus of \$25,725.

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### JERSEY FARMERS ESTABLISH AUCTION MARKET

Producers in the vicinity of Landisville, N. J., have this year organized the Landisville Auction Market Association to provide an efficient and systematic method of marketing their products. The rules and regulations provide that the market shall be under the immediate charge of a market master who has broad powers. Each person must enter the market in the driveway designated by the market master, must keep in line, offer his load in turn, and leave at the designated point. His sales slips must be O. K'd. at the unloading point before the sale is considered completed. He may refuse unsatisfactory bids, and no fee will be charged if a sale is not made.

Fruits and vegetables are the principal commodities offered. In order to sell other produce the farmer must secure written permission from the proper authorities. Fruits and vegetables must be so packed that the surface of the package is a fair representation of all the contents.

Market fees are as follows: eggs, berries, asparagus, and peaches, ' three cents per package; all other packages, two cents. The membership fee is one dollar.

The organization is nonstock, cooperative. It has 50 members, 44 of whom are farmers. Early in August the business transacted on the market had amounted to \$38,000.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES, No. 9. WISCONSIN FARMERS BUILD ELEVATOR

A grain elevator built by indignant farmers at Madison, Wis., in 1857, may have been the very first enterprise of the kind. Certainly it was one of the first. A Wisconsin historian has unearthed the facts.

Farmers in the vicinity of Madison had been so enthusiastic over the prospect of having railroad facilities that some townships had bonded themselves heavily to aid in constructing a road. Dane township bought ten thousand dollars worth of railroad stock which it surrendered at thirty per cent after the railroad was completed, then raised and paid the difference of seven thousand dollars. In 1855 the railroad was completed as far as Madison, and in 1856 it reached Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River. However, it failed to bring the farmers the relief they had anticipated. Its methods of operation were a sore disappointment.

Freight rates were a major grievance. A commercial elevator, the pioneer one of that section, had been in operation at Prairie du Chien for some years. It had a capacity of 300,000 bushels and stood on the bank of the river where grain could be readily transferred to river craft. Presumably to draw trade from the river, the railroad carried wheat the 200 miles from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee, the chief lake port, for five or six cents less per bushel than it charged for the 100 miles from Madison to Milwaukee. For a time the railroad rate from Madison was the same as the charge by wagon, then it was lowered just enough to stop the carting. Naturally the farmers were indignant at such treatment from a railroad which they had helped to finance. They remonstrated vigorously and persistently, but to no avail, as there was no competition.

Another source of irritation was the evident combination of the grain buyers at various shipping points, and their unfair and high-handed methods. Against this monopoly the farmers decided to strike, and early in 1857 they organized the Dane County Farmers' Protective Union and built an elevator at Madison. The wheat crop was heavy that year and farmers from all parts of the county brought their grain to the elevator. Their choice of a manager was most unfortunate. The historian states: "The agent sold the wheat, pocketed the proceeds, and took 'French leave.' The chagrined farmers hushed the matter up so that scarcely a line relative to the matter appeared in print. The elevator burned down, and the Farmers' Protective Union collapsed."

This effort was ten years earlier than the farmers' elevator at Blairstown, Iowa, which has heretofore been the earliest of which the U. S. Department of Agriculture had a definite record. While the Union had so brief an existence and came to so inglorious an end, it points to the fact that in those pioneer days the farmers looked to united action as the most hopeful means of solving their marketing problems.

Chastina Gardner



### PROBLEMS OF INDIA'S CREDIT SOCIETIES

"Cooperative Economics and Finance," a pamphlet by E. S. Sunda, published in Madura, India, presents a "programme of rectification and consolidation" for the rural credit societies of that country. The writer states that the condition of these societies is growing worse instead of better and traces the difficulties to initial mistakes in the loan transactions. He suggests and discusses a plan of procedure which he believes should be adopted to remedy the situation.

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### LIST OF FARMERS' BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS ISSUED

A classified list of Farmers' Business Associations, compiled by the Division of Cooperative Marketing from reports received by the Division, has been issued in mimeographed form. The names of the associations are arranged alphabetically by commodities, and key letters indicate the buying and selling activities carried on by each organization. The first section contains a list of associations handling cotton and cotton products, arranged by states; section 2 contains dairy products associations; section 3, forage crops; section 4, 4½ and 5, fruits, vegetables and truck crops; section 6, grain, rice and dry beans; 7, livestock; 8, nuts; 9, poultry and poultry products; 10, tobacco; 11, wool and mohair; 98, various activities; 99, miscellaneous; 101, supplies (retail); 198, supplies (bulk or order).¹

Copies of the list may be procured from the Division of Cooperative Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CROP AND MARKET REPORTS

"Crop and Market Reports: History and Present Status in the United States," is the title of a selected bibliography issued recently by the Wisconsin Department of Markets in cooperation with the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. The list is so arranged and annotated as to give the reader a comprehensive understanding of the service offered through crop and market reports and their practical value to those concerned with marketing agricultural products. Following an introductory note the references are grouped under the following heads: value, directions for using, historical development (1923-1928), methods of preparation and dissemination, reports of special crops and products, a selection of reports issued by various agencies. Under the last heading is a section given to cooperative organizations. This includes seven periodicals issued by cooperative dairy associations which publish crop and market information; one periodical published by a cooperative livestock marketing organization, and one by a tobacco association, which feature market news.



REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

Eight more states have recently enacted credit union laws. The eight new recruits are: Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, Oregon, Texas, and Utah.

The Sunkist juice extractor, developed by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, is now being used as part of the standard equipment of the Pullman Company's lounge cars.

The Growers' Cooperative Association, Newberg, Oreg., organized in 1927 for the purpose of canning, drying and marketing fruits and vegetables, reports business for the past year amounting to more than \$1,000,000. Total assets on March 31, 1929, amounted to \$152,728. The membership at present numbers 320.

No farm storage will be paid on grain this year, is the decision of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., Calgary. With the prospect of a crop far below normal, the management believes that the pool elevators can readily handle the grain without the necessity for holding a part of the crop on the farms for some weeks or months.

One customer of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., is a manufacturer of chocolate candy bars. He began in a small way in Minneapolis, using a few barrels of condensed milk per week. His business has increased to a point where it takes one hundred thousand pounds of whole milk per day to supply him and he is still buying it from the Twin City Association although his plant has been moved to Chicago.

In the first six months of 1929 the National Order Buying Company, Columbus, Ohio, through its six branches, handled 25,931 head of cattle and calves, 77,096 sheep, and 143,393 hogs, with a sales value of \$4,764,750. The branches are located at Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Washington Court House, and Columbus. The agency at Washington Court House handled only hogs and transacted a business of \$1,016,379, and the Cincinnati agency handled no hogs.

An Australian periodical reports that the egg pulp pool conducted by the Producers' Markets, Ltd., resulted in the manufacture of pulp to the value of \$146,000. Producers received 10½d. per pound, including an advance of 2d, an interim payment of 1d. and final settlement of 1½d. The pool was conducted during the months of heavy production, September to January, to take off the market all small eggs and also sound eggs which could not be guaranteed fresh laid. The product was sold within the state.

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